

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L3	43	"380"/\$.ccls. and (padd\$3 with (random near number)) and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 11:35
L4	41	"380"/\$.ccls. and (padd\$3 with (random near number)) and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3) with (string byte stream bits text))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 11:35
L5	15	"380"/28,30.ccls. and (padd\$3 with (random near number)) and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3) with (string byte stream bits text))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 11:50
L6	15	"380"/28,30.ccls. and (padd\$3 with (random near number)) and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3) with (string byte stream bits text))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 12:21
L7	4	"380"/28,30.ccls. and (padd\$3 with (random near number)) and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3) and (rule policy policies))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 11:39
L8	3	"380"/28,30.ccls. and (padd\$3 with (random near number)) and ((conversion inversion) with (string byte stream bits text))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 11:38
L9	5	"380"/28,30.ccls. and (padd\$3 with ("OAEP" "NTRU")) and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3) with (string byte stream bits text))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 11:53
L10	1	(padd\$3 same ("OAEP" "NTRU")) and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3) with (string byte stream bits text)) and ((conversion converting inverting inversion) with (string byte stream bits text) with (rule policy policies specification))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 11:56
L11	104	(padd\$3) and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3)) and ((conversion converting inverting inversion) with (string byte stream bits text) with (rule policy policies specification))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 11:56

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L12	3	"380"/\$.ccls. and (padd\$3 and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3)) and ((conversion converting inverting inversion) with (string byte stream bits text) with (rule policy policies specification))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 13:12
L13	14	(padd\$3) and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3) with (string byte stream bits text)) and ((conversion converting inverting inversion) with (string byte stream bits text) with (rule policy policies specification))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 12:06
L16	32	"713"/\$.ccls. and (padd\$3 with (random near number)) and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3) with (string byte stream bits text))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 12:21
L17	7	"708"/\$.ccls. and (padd\$3 with (random near number)) and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3) with (string byte stream bits text))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 12:21
L18	2	"380"/28,30,37,42.ccls. and (padd\$3) and ((crypt\$3 cryptograph\$3 encrypt\$3 cipher\$3 scrambl\$3 decrypt\$3 uncipher\$3 cypher\$3)) and ((conversion converting inverting inversion) with (string byte stream bits text) with (rule policy policies specification))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/08/23 13:12


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41 [Security through the eyes of users: Hardening Web browsers against man-in-the-middle and eavesdropping attacks](#)



Haidong Xia, José Carlos Brustoloni

May 2005 **Proceedings of the 14th international conference on World Wide Web WWW '05**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(770.11 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Existing Web browsers handle security errors in a manner that often confuses users. In particular, when a user visits a secure site whose certificate the browser cannot verify, the browser typically allows the user to view and install the certificate and connect to the site despite the verification failure. However, few users understand the risk of man-in-the-middle attacks and the principles behind certificate-based authentication. We propose context-sensitive certificate verification (CSCV), w ...

Keywords: HTTPS, SSL, Web browser, certificate, eavesdropping attack, just-in-time instruction, man-in-the-middle attack, password, safe staging, well-in-advance instruction

42 [Security evaluation of email encryption using random noise generated by LCG](#)



Chung-Chih Li, Hema Sagar R. Kandati, Bo Sun

April 2005 **Journal of Computing Sciences in Colleges**, Volume 20 Issue 4

Publisher: Consortium for Computing Sciences in Colleges

Full text available: pdf(153.28 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Theoretically, using any Linear Congruence Generator (LCG) to generate pseudo-random numbers for cryptographic purposes is problematic because of its predictableness. On the other hand, due to its simplicity and efficiency, we think that the LCG should not be completely ignored. Since the random numbers generated by the LCG are predictable, it is clear that we cannot use them directly. However, we shall not introduce too much complication in the implementation which will compromise the reasons, ...

Keywords: email encryption, lightweight encryptions, linear congruential generator

43 [Reviewed articles: Efficient security for IPv6 multihoming](#)



Marcelo Bagnulo, Alberto García-Martínez, Arturo Azcorra

April 2005 **ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review**, Volume 35 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(112.95 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

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<and> (random number<in>metadata)

#2 ((padding <in>metadata) <and> (random
number<in>metadata))

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(pad OR padding) "random number" "public key"

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Patents

Patents 1 - 10 on (pad OR padding) "random number" "public key". (0.12 seconds)

Tokenless identification system for authorization of electronic transactions and electronic ...

US Pat. 5613012 - Filed May 17, 1995 - Smarttouch, LLC.

If the **random number** generator is based on time of day, or on some other ...

Public Key Encryption Library **Public Key** encryption support libraries are ...

Computer systems to inhibit unauthorized copying, unauthorized usage, and automated cracking of ...

US Pat. 4558176 - Filed Sep 20, 1982

The PDU 7 will encrypt this **random number** using the common DES (or similar) ...

a command on bus 54 which causes the One Time **Pad Random Number** Generator ...

Public key cryptosystem key management based on control vectors

US Pat. 5200999 - Filed Sep 27, 1991 - International Business Machines Corporation

12 03 Reserved (=3 XW) 15 01 Length of Random **Pad** for Secret Part in bytes ...

Register (Pseudo-Random Number Seed Key #2) 144 16 CKMP Register (Current ...

Hybrid public key algorithm/data encryption algorithm key distribution method based on control ...

US Pat. 5142578 - Filed Aug 22, 1991 - International Business Machines Corporation

Key generator means 508 is a pseudo **random number** generator for generating ...

block can in the simplest case consist of the hash value 65 and **padding** data, ...

Cryptographic protocol for secure communications

US Pat. 5241599 - Filed Oct 2, 1991 - AT&T Bell Laboratories

It is tempting to finesse the issue by instead transmitting the seed of the **random number** generator used to produce the **public key**. ...

Differential work factor cryptography method and system

US Pat. 5764772 - Filed Dec 15, 1995 - Lotus Development Corporation

The recipient's system compares the resulting **pad** are encrypted with the **public key** of that second encrypted entity with the encrypted entity received with ...

Abuse-resistant object distribution system and method

US Pat. 5400403 - Filed Aug 16, 1993 - RSA Data Security, Inc.

If it is shorter, then only part of the **pad** is needed. ... Access number generation which generates a value 17 with the **random-number** generator as input, ...

Method and apparatus for public key exchange in a cryptographic system

US Pat. 5463690 - Filed Dec 14, 1993 - Next Computer, Inc.

These keys are referred to as a "one-time **pad**." A one-time **pad** is a key used in enciphering ... The **random number** E is the enciphering key and is public. ...

Method and apparatus for public key exchange in a cryptographic system

US Pat. 5159632 - Filed Sep 17, 1991 - NeXT Computer, Inc.

A one-time **pad** is a key ble to determine the private key from the **public key**.

The receiver simply executes the inverse of the trans- vate key, known only to ...

Tokenless biometric transaction authorization system

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padding "random number" "public key" "OAEP"

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Patents

Patents 1 - 1 on padding "random number" "public key" "OAEP". (0.08 seconds)

Did you mean: **adding "random number" "public key" "OAEP"**

Super secure migratable keys in TCPA

US Pat. 7242768 - Filed Jan 14, 2002 - Lenovo (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

The **OAEP** is then XOR'ed with a **random number** to create the migratable ... 202 is then wrapped in 10 the grandparent key's **public key**. ...

padding "random number" "public key" "OAEP"

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